

Intimations.

DAMIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.
HONGKONG.

D. C. & Co's

DISINFECTING FLUID.

Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles \$0.50
Per gallon \$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is not poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER.

For the disinfection of Houses, Cess-pools, Drains, Water-closets, &c., and for the Disinfection of Sick-rooms.

CARBOLIC ACID.

For Disinfecting Purposes.

Half an ounce (about one table-spoonful) of this Acid when well mixed with one quart of water forms a superior disinfectant and deodorizing fluid.

Half a pint of the Solution thus formed, when added to any vessel used in the Sick-room, will prevent any unpleasant effluvia, and preserve the contents for Medical inspection. It also purifies Drains, Water-closets, &c.

A tea-spoonful of Carbolic Acid exposed on a plate or other vessels in a Sick-room will purify the air and prevent contagion.

PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT.

Similar to Condy's but cheaper,

50 cents a quart bottle.

A nice clean disinfectant for Dwelling-rooms and Bath-rooms.

CAMPHYLENE POWDER.

CAMPHYLENE BALLS.

CAMPHYLENE BLOCKS.

JEVES' POWDER.

JEVES' FLUID.

NAPHTHALINE.

QUICKLIME.

IZAL.

CONDY'S FLUID.

CONDY'S POWDER.

SANITAS POWDER.

SANITAS FLUID.

At the present time disinfectants ought to be used freely by all.

All disinfectants used on the higher levels of the city will, in addition to purifying the house drains in which they are used, beneficially affect the condition of the drains on the lower levels, and should be used freely.

Further information can be obtained by personal application to

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 16th May 1894.

DEATH.

On the 1st instant, at the Government Civil Hospital, WILLIAM THOMAS BEVAN, aged 45 (suddenly).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS TO TAKE PRECEDENCE IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, May 31st.

A motion brought forward in the House of Commons by Sir William Vernon Harcourt to give priority to Government business during the remainder of the session, was adopted by a majority of seventeen.

PROGRAMME OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Dupuy, the new Premier, referring to the financial problem stated that fiscal reform was most urgent, and that the Foreign Policy would be vigorously defended, the rights of France.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

A Russian Legation has been established at the Vatican.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Aden*, from China, arrived at London yesterday morning.The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding cargo pursuant to between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

The biggest nugget ever known in the world's history of mining was unearthed in the Sanguay silver mine at Aspen, Colorado, early last month. It weighed 25 lbs. and was 3 1/2 inches long, which would make the block 3 1/2 inches long and being almost pure silver is valued at \$85,000.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Canton* left Bombay for this port on the morning of the 31st ult.We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.) that the "Shire" Line steamer *Cardianthia*, bringing the outward cargo of the steamship *Glamorganshire*, left Singapore for this port today, and is due on or about the 8th inst.A SPECIAL meeting of members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the City Hall on the 9th instant to nominate an honorary substitute for the Hon. T. H. Whitehead to the Legislative Council. *Vide* advt. in another column.

THE new notes issued by the National Bank of China, Ltd., were put into circulation in this colony yesterday. The notes, which have their respective values given in English and Chinese on the borders, are very fine specimens of the engraver's and designer's art.

TO-MORROW should be a gala day at Bay View for the general host of the favorite holiday notices that the inauguration of the summer season will be celebrated there with due solemnity. A full band has been chartered and if Jupiter Pluvius will but do the great Tyram act, dry up, all promises to be well.

AN inventor has patented a device for illuminating keyholes which promises to be a boon to the brethren out late at 'the lodge'. A recent in the door frame holds a tiny incandescent lamp, which is lighted by a push button. The light is sufficient to illuminate the keyhole, but to prevent the late-comer to select readily the proper key from his bunch.

NEVER again shall it be said that the *Swail* lacks enterprise and is not well abreast of the times. It has discovered the existence of the plague, and announces the startling intelligence in the following *Civilian* line: "The Plague (with a big 'P') has now been with us for nearly a month, and then abruptly shuts down to rasp for breath, or a whisky or something. *Vide* last night's issue of that winding sheet."THE three Koreans, Ken To Jo, Ken Zai Ju and Kio Tai Gen, who were recently acquitted of the charge of attempting to murder Boku Yei Kio, the friend of Kim-oh-kim, having been ordered to leave the colony, arrived in Kobe on the 20th ult., and in charge of the police. They were taken to have been conducted as far as Nagasaki, and there placed on board the steamer *Genkai-maru*, leaving for Fusan on the 1st inst.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. W. T. Bevan, formerly of the Royal Engineers and more recently of the Public Works Department—a clever man, and with all his faults thoroughly good-hearted, straightforward in every dealing and popular with all who knew him. Mr. Bevan was picked up to the street in a cab, and was taken to the hospital, and died from concussion of the brain. He leaves a widow and family, not yet all grown up.

Granny's sampan-man having fled to regions where plagues are not nor printing presses known, the "shiplog" is now left to the tender mercies of the office *amak*. And a pretty mess she is making of the business! It was only the other day that she with most enthusiasm made directions about how one of the "Douglas" boats had been navigated through Torres Straits and the Indian Sea when making a short but hazardous run from Swatow to Hongkong. The old lady is certainly a bit loose on the subject of geography, though with care and attention she may be coached through that. But unfortunately she is also a bit off in time and dates, as witness to-day's *Extra*: "A mail will close for Canton, Peking and Wednesday the 6th at 11.30 a.m." Really *Granny* should not take her "Plague Preventive" in such large doses!

AN increased revenue, increased accumulation of funds, a reduction in claims, and a best-on-record for the 68 years of its existence—such is the result of the Standard Life Assurance Company's working for the past year in Edinburgh for the 27th March last. The new proposals for policies during 1893 numbered 4,634, amounting to £2,175,000; and of these, 55% policies were issued for amounts totalling £1,760,000. This brought the face value of existing assurances up to twenty-three million pounds sterling. The Hongkong agents, Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co., expect to have shortly a supply of copies of the annual report for circulation, and meantime they will be glad to afford any information the public may desire.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse presiding, Leung Yee, a coolie, was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of highway robbery with violence—the first case of the kind which has come before the Bench for a number of years. The defendant, evidence adduced in support of the charge, and another named "bailed up" a well-to-do Chinese man near Bay View Hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and after christening the good lady with pepper eased her of £70 and a pair of gold ear-rings. The defendant was arrested by one of the complainant's coolies, who tied him to a tree until a constable came along; his companion escaping in the confusion. Shau-ki-wan, Inspector Brannan, and the driver of the woman's ricksha fully corroborated, hence the commitment.

A NATIVE merchant of Hanoi named Lal-Thuan was recently arrested as a suspected pirate, and narrowly escaped "getting his hair cut" by the French executioner. It appears that one of the kidnappers upon whom had been apprehended during his captivity a man giving the name of Lal-Thuan, and professing to be a Hanoi merchant and to have been carried off by the band, though his actions led to a belief that he was really a member of the gang. As it happened, however, the Frenchman when brought face to face with the gangster Lal-Thuan was able to answer clearly enough that it was not the same man. Lal-Thuan is often so much alike to the European eye that it might easily have been turned out otherwise, and then all the protestations and *ahims* in the world would not have saved him.

RUSSIA in Asia contains an area of 5,000,000 square miles of land suitable for agriculture or pastoral pursuits. Its population numbers nearly 18,000,000. There are several cities with a population exceeding 100,000. The agricultural products exported, which constitute only a very small part of the whole, are valued at an average of \$30,000,000 a year. The output of the mines exported is valued at upward of \$20,000,000 annually, and the fur, fish, skins and other products that come from European Russia for Siberia are worth \$15,000,000. It was for the purpose of developing this vast territory and encouraging immigration that the Government of the Czar has undertaken to expend \$300,000,000 upon the Great Siberian Railway, over 4,000 miles long, which will connect the Black Sea and the Baltic with Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan.

Rich gold has been found in the Wattan mines in Siam and excitement was running high in Bangkok in consequence when the last mail left that port.

ACCORDING to the Bangkok *Times* of the 23rd ult., dacoit outrages are still being reported from the interior of Siam; a particularly brutal case having just come to hand. It appears, says our contemporary, that at eight or nine days ago, a Siamese employed in the Royal Dock Yard was sent up country to Klong Phong, and left at home a wife who had only recently been confined. Whilst mother and child lay in the house a gang of dacoits entered and demanded money. The woman protested that her husband had taken all the money away with him, upon which the dacoits said, "Oh you have been here some years now, you must have money. Money, or you must die." The woman had surrendered her silver bangles and the anklets from her child, but dissatisfied with these the dacoits struck off her ear with a sword. They left the child unharmed, however. Some arrests have been made in connection with the affair.A SLIGHTLY different version of our true story about the Landlord and the Whitehead Brigade is going the rounds, and it *non s'ero a ben trovato*.

The soldier had been rummaging about an infected house, tramping over rubbish by the ton, and getting himself smothered in dirt and suffocated in Tai-ping-shan ooze; at last he got downstairs and bounced out into the street, full of life against Grumpy Sharp.

"Dear me," said the benign old gentleman, "this is serious work you are doing. Can I assist in any way?" "No, thank you," replied the emergency man, indignantly. "I don't know that you can, just now. But it is serious, as you say, sir—it's awful. You know, it's the bloody landlords that are to blame, for letting their places get into such a state; and I'm told there's one damned old nonfeatherer that call Grumpy Sharp, as he is the worst of the lot—he ought to get the plague himself, and I know where he'd go to when he died!"

THE *Sydney Bulletin*:—"The Melbourne Cup stakes for 1894, instead of being £70,000 and a trophy, will be only £5,000 and no trophy. This far from being a disappointment, is a relief, and will till then no one had even begun to realize the true awfulness of Melbourne's fall. And since then words have failed to express the situation, and the British language has failed to describe the state of the city. The great fall—fall—fall—fall! The great withereth; the flower is faded; and the Cup has gone bung. Only the eloquent Jeremiah, the prophet of desolation, could do justice to the situation, and therefore *The Bulletin* presents its readers with a few extracts from that weeping prognosticator of old, as its humble tribute to a day of great calamity. And on second thoughts, it doesn't present stored extracts, because there is nothing even in Jeremiah that is so slight, that is so slight, as the case. So *The Bulletin* heaps ashes on his head—or at least it would do so only the engine is run by gas and there aren't any ashes on the premises—and cries loudly enough with a loud voice saying nothing in particular, but thinking several things."THE *Daily Post* without the plague or the plague without the *Daily Post* would in all conscience be a sufficient affliction at this season of the year, but both together require something more even than the exercise of logical fortitude. This morning is a wretched record which started off with the *Sunday Breeze* and ended up with nothing in particular. A Dec. apt old *Granny* whimpers, "and the Captain Superintendent of Police said that he tried to engage three coolies on Thursday and failed. What prospect said a private landlord have of engaging labour, then, especially if team competition be set up for the service of the labourer?" What prospect of having labour? Why hire labour at all? Why not start the landlords themselves on these cleaning missions? And what a beautifully pathetic spectacle it would be to witness his C.M. G. Sir John, dear member for the House of Commons, and the venerable philanthropic G. B. Matheson and Co. yoked together with a bucket and brush in each hand doing this much-needed charitable work! Then would they earn the substance of the reputations they claim—and perhaps a percentage of the house rents they collect.

A LIVELY French contemporary publishes the following French note which is shortly promulgated by the colony community:—"Whereas the number of cyclists is constantly increasing and that of pedestrians therefore decreasing in proportion, and Whereas the former will soon be the majority, if not so already, and the minority must give way, on the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number," It is hereby enacted—

That every pedestrian shall supply himself with a whistle, horn, or other means of signalling his approach whenever he sees a cyclist in his way.

That at right every pedestrian shall carry a bright light prominently exhibited.

That any pedestrian who causes an accident to a cyclist by getting himself upset shall be liable to a fine of 100 francs; and in default shall be deemed to have caused the accident.

That all roads shall be made of asphalt or macadam, and bonnet-paving shall be totally abolished.

That the circulation of ordinary carriages shall be prohibited between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m.

That the tax on cycles shall be replaced by a tax on pedestrians; and finally

That the Republic shall be a cycling republic or nothing at all.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE latest news from Sandakan is to the effect that Mr. R. M. Little, the British Resident at Kudat, recently set out from his headquarters to intercept Captain R. A. Basset, the officer in charge of the troops and constabulary in British North Borneo, who was at the time travelling from Sandakan to Labuan on a tour of inspection. As far as was known up to the time of the *Advertiser's* departure from Sandakan on the 26th inst., all had gone well with Captain Basset's party, while Mr. Little's contingent had fared badly. It seems that the latter officer had dispatched an advanced guard ahead of him, consisting of thirty men, and a thousand rounds of ammunition in charge of a Sikh and a number of native carriers, and that when about thirty miles on their journey the latter were attacked by some Dusun hill-tribes who overpowered them and after killing four of their number, seized their rifles, ammunition and provisions and carried the Sikh orderly to take to his heels in the direction whence he had come. As soon as news of this disaster reached Sandakan, Mr. A. R. Denning left the coast with a heavy body-guard of Sikhs and Drakos to push through the country with the utmost speed possible with a view to forestalling Captain Basset with information regarding the hostile attitude of the natives towards him, in total ignorance of the attack upon Mr. Little's party. The next mail from Sandakan will probably bring news regarding the capture of the "black" chief (the natives).THE *Kobe Chronicle* learns that a telegram has been received by the Japanese Government from Seoul stating that the military force lately dispatched to suppress the Togurol rebellion has been so powerful that the rebels have been driven into contact with them. The Korean Government is therefore about to dispatch a stronger force to the Yalu-do with the object of suppressing the rebellion. Matters are said to be serious, however, and the Togurols to be securing fresh adherents daily.MAU FAN alias Mau Pan-lai, a godown-man in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was arrested yesterday by detective Sergeant Holt by virtue of a warrant charging him with having stolen 40 tons of coal from his employers, intended for their steamer *Huygh*, between the 20th and 30th days of April, 1894. The defendant, who is at large on bail in one surety of \$5,000, was brought before Mr. Hartman in the Police Court yesterday, when formal evidence of his arrest was given. The case comes on for hearing at 11 o'clock on Monday forenoon.

It is somewhat singular how frequently the number 'forty' occurs in regard to important incidents, alleged to be facts, reported in the Bible. For instance, the rain that produced the flood fell for forty days and forty nights, and it rained forty days before Noah opened the ark. Moses was forty days on the mountain fasting, and the spies spent forty days investigating matters in Canaan before making their report. Elijah fasted forty days in the wilderness, and Jonah gave the people of Nineveh forty days in which to repent. The forty days' fast of Jesus is known to all readers of the New Testament.

THE *Siam Observer* of the 22nd ult.:—"The sudden decease of Phya Chadook Racha Setthi, which occurred on Saturday afternoon after a brief attack of choleraic diarrhoea, removes from the scene a well-known official, full of years, and reputedly not badly off. He started life in a humble way, but was appointed commander of the 1st King's Own Cavalry, and was sent to China to King Phya Chom Kiao, in 1854, and on the return of the mission the following year was put in charge of the royal steamer *Bangkok*, and made a Luang. Later on he was elevated to the rank of Phya, and finally, when appointed chief book-keeper in the Finance Department, was given a seat in the Senate, and created a Phya, the late King personally superintending the sacrifice of his *yurus*, and bestowing the usual insignia of rank on him. He was also a well-known Chinese resident. Latterly he looked after the Waterworks with considerable success."

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

A serious "hitch" has occurred in connection with the burial of the numerous victims of the plague, which reflects the greatest discredit upon the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital, the members of which are, we understand, mainly responsible for the disposal of all bodies brought to the dead-house in their headquarters at the foot of Tai-ping-shan and those accumulating hourly in their branch hospital at Kennedy Town. At 6 o'clock this morning there were six corpses at the city mortuary which had been lying there 24 hours; and in the Glass Works dead-house no less than seventy bodies awaiting interment. This state of affairs was partly due to the fact of it being impossible to tow the coffins round to Sandy Bay yesterday owing to the prevailing high westerly wind, but the main cause of the regrettable delay was due to the coolies engaged by the police to carry the coffins from the Glass Works to the mortuary, who at last-snap-wag-bowling like scared rats as soon as they saw the pile of coffins which they had been hired to carry, and leaving the whole of the labour force of men who have been engaged as coffin-bearers during the past three weeks. A remedy for the difficulty will doubtless be found shortly in the use of military wagons, kindly lent for the purpose by the military authorities.

Instead of providing for the removal of the dead residents of the infected districts for waiting water it might do good were the authorities to ordain that during six consecutive hours of next week (the day and hours being duly notified) all residents in what is known as Chinatown should turn on their water "full cock" and thereby flush their house-drains. The rains do not flush the house-drains to an appreciable extent in the localities indicated, hence this suggestion which is given for what it may be worth.

To-day's returns of new epidemic cases show some decrease on yesterday's "record" though the deaths have risen to 76; no great importance can be attached to this fact. It is now agreed practically by all the medical experts that changes in the weather—rain, sun, shine, wind, calm, heat, or coolness—cannot be relied on to put an end to the plague. There are three aspects to be no definite reason to expect that the disease will disappear before its cause has been removed, i.e. the whole of the Chinese lower classes housed in sanitary buildings and the potentialities of plague-breeding in the insanitary property held by the Chinese. Of course, the "black fever" may pass away of its own accord, as epidemics sometimes do, but it is foolish to show why or when that is to be looked for, and it would be madness to rely on any such hope.

We understand that the Government is arranging to obtain the use of a large number of new godowns and other buildings at West Point, near Jardine's Wharf, for the accommodation of the poor wretches who are to be dislodged from the plague-breeding spots. Of course this cannot be done all at once—it is a matter of months, perhaps even years, before the work can be completed; but it has to be done, and a commencement will be made as soon as ever circumstances permit. The Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board will not desert until the thing is done properly, under the special powers recently created. If necessary, the Public Works Department will erect matchless as additional temporary accommodation, and as already stated, the old owners of holders of insanitary property will have to pay pretty heavily, and justly too. They are directly responsible for the heavy death-roll, but for this they get off scot-free.

In making any such property pass muster, and think it a *business* in undue leniency. Of course, it must be imagined that the list of landlords who have published last Wednesday gives precisely all who are to blame and none who are not; it simply sets forth the principal owners or responsible agents in the worst streets. Some may be praiseworthy exceptions, while others are not; but an infinitely laborious task to specify exactly every man who is at fault, and how far so; and it would be useless. It is unnecessary to enquire who is the owner of a house that is unfit to exist; the health of the colony is being destroyed, every resident is in danger, and the danger must be removed, whether it comes from the landlord, the tenant, the owner of a crown-land, sub-lease, executor, mortgagee-in-possession, and goodness knows what other names, and children and our own lives are threatened. Europeans have not yet been attacked to any great extent, but who can say they never will be? The Colony is not, so far, attacked by small-pox or cholera, but are we to wait and do nothing?Some of the Chinese have suggested a big procession as a means of driving the plague away. We can hardly say we prefer the disease to the remedy, but we don't want both. The proposal is not generally favoured, and so probably the Government will be spared the pain of refusing permission. Incidentally, as the great Man Mo festival and illuminated water procession last March was the first of its kind ever held in this Colony, it must have been deduced as reasonable that this is at any rate which caused this plague! This is at any rate deduced as to the high-level tramway, drains, *fung-shi*, etc.

We regret to have omitted from our list of culpably negligent landlords the "Princely House" of Jardine, Matheson & Co., whose title to the distinction comes from being general managers for an insurance company that holds property in Station Street on mortgage. Whether the particular houses are fit or not we cannot say, but the street is one of the worst. Besides the coffee and cake now provided for the "Whitewash Brigade" during their suffocating and beastly work, Governor Robinson has generously presented two thousand cigars for the free use of the men to combat the stench among which they have to work so hard; and Messrs. Kroese & Co., about the best Manila cigar firm in the Colony, have sent down a "simply magnificent gift" of cigars, with offers of more when required. The following are the official returns up to noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

	New Deaths	Disch.	Rem. under
Hospital ship <i>Hygeia</i>	0	0	6
Kennedy-town.....	4	1	29
Glass Works.....	44	34	113
Private houses.....	0	41	0
Total.....	48	76	148

Deaths from the outbreak (5th May) up to June 1st, noon, 587; grand total, 665.

THE PLAGUE IN CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, May 31st.

The plague is still very bad here—it appears even to be getting worse, though there is no reliable record giving definite statistics or anything of that sort; but corpses seem to be more frequent in the streets.

It appears that the Viceroy refused to comply with the British Consul's request to take steps to stop the plague. The magistrates have put up some notices of the usual mild deprecatory kind, but no attempt is made to discover and punish the culprits.

The foreign population was increased by one "Deutscher Soldat" this morning. The Roman Catholic missionaries estimate the number of deaths from plague in the Canton district at no less than 120,000—probably even more.

Most extraordinary placards and rumours are about. One is to the effect that every Chinese who is caught with a scent-bag or bottle (presumably for disinfecting purposes) in Hongkong is fined \$5. Another is that all the dead are thrown into one large pit full of lime (though, by the way, if it is "full" of anything, how can anything more be thrown in?). There are also rumours that the French and Chinese are fighting on the frontier (probably a distorted version of the constant border doctory); also of a rebellion of Chinese and Khas against the Manchus; and there is yet another wild story that the Chinese are going to burn down Hongkong. They often do try, in a small way, for the sake of the insurance money, and if they would extend operations and make a clean sweep of the plague-breeding rookeries it would not be an untried effort.

The widest amount I have yet heard is that Sir William Robinson is really a Frenchman, and has (perhaps on account of the Franco-Chinese war of 1884-5) gone to the trouble of purchasing the Hongkong Government with the special object of introducing the plague and deliberately killing off the whole Chinese community! You must understand that as a rule the natives do not think of disbelieving Chinese stories, however absurd they seem. They consider the possibility of the thing being untrue. It never occurs to them, for of course they are accustomed to the grotesque absurdities of deep superstition. They lose sight of the fact that the plague started in Canton, and they swallow any native yarn as a matter of course.

An occasional correspondent writes under date 1st instant:—"There is now but little talk here of the ravages of the plague, which is put in the background. Its effects are still serious yet the crisis may be regarded as over—for the present at all events. The hapless victims of the deadly disease brought to this city in steamers from Hongkong are the only plague-stricken people now seen in the vicinity of the wharves or settlement."

The weather is remarkably cool here for the time of year. We have had light drizzles the past few days, and last night several squalls of typhoon force swept over the city. The summer breezes have now set in, and some of the streets in the lower parts of the city are under water at high tide. The ebb tides are exceptionally strong just now, but I have not heard of any fatal accidents in consequence thereof, although did we have an edition of the *Advertiser* published here and one or two of that paper's long-earred and liveried reporters on the spot, we should doubtless know more about the plague and other interesting matters every day of the week. At present we are, as of yore, solely dependent on the *Hongkong Telegraph* for news, the local Chinese papers being as much use to one in quest of reliable news as a dish of curried horse-god frogs is to the average tarantula Britisher, or a copy of the Holy Bible to the Vicar of a province in the "Flowery Land."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE "WHITELASH BRIGADE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—With reference to recent correspondence in the papers in connection with the plague, including a letter in the *Daily Press* of the 1st inst. signed by "C. J. M.," which is entitled

written in a friendly spirit towards the men engaged in sanitary work, I may state that the work done by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Shropshire Light Infantry is purely voluntary in the true sense of the word. When I was first informed on Tuesday, the 22nd May, by H. E. the General Officer Commanding, that our services might be required, I told my men on parade that we might be called upon to assist in stamping out the plague; the following morning at 10 a.m. I received a letter asking for 4 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers and men at 4 p.m., and for 150 the following morning at 7 a.m. There was no parade to call for volunteers, but in each Company the men were asked by the colour-sergeants if they wished to go; some few, who did not feel well, did not volunteer, but the great majority did, and I have been able to furnish the party required from 5 Companies without interfering with men employed in special garrison or regimental duties. Those who volunteered were inspected by the medical officers, and only those in good health were allowed to go. Since the commencement of the work, several men have had to go off sick, and their places have been filled up by volunteers from other companies; and I am quite sure both the officers and men will carry out the work in the same spirit as they have begun, though it is rather hard-breaking to all of us, that up to the present there has not been the slightest attempt on the part of owners or tenants to assist the authorities in cleansing their houses.

With reference to the statement in to-day's *Daily Press* saying that I refused to allow my men to have any refreshment, it is not correct, as the following facts will show:—On the 22nd May I specially mentioned in writing to H. E. the General Officer Commanding (who asked me for suggestions) that if my men were employed I stipulated that they should have a supper supplied every evening as part of any remuneration they might get, as I considered the nature of the work would require the men to be well fed, and my reason for asking for the supper was that the men going out early get their ordinary breakfast of tea or coffee, bread and butter, and then abstain, while the second shift get their dinner.On the 30th May, Mr. Francis asked me if it was true that my men got unlimited liquor supplied while at work, as a representative of the *China Mail* had been to ask him. I informed him that it was not the case, and that I objected to their being given unlimited beer or spirits while at work. I may further add that since this work began I have not had a single man commit himself in any way.

On the 31st May I received the accompanying letter from Mr. Francis offering coffee for the men at work, which was gladly accepted, as I considered coffee better than beer or spirits for the men, especially in the early morning; and yesterday I established coffee depots at the Tung Wah Hospital and No. 5 Police Station, and the men were supplied with hot coffee throughout the day. Mr. Francis had also arranged for the supply of coffee to the men, and he is now carrying out the arrangements. I also suggested a box of cheese and meat to add to their breakfast, as several men said they would prefer it to their regular steak sometimes; this also has been given. The coffee was thoroughly appreciated yesterday, as also the cigars and tobacco—a part of which was the gift of a gentleman and had been distributed in barracks to the men the previous evening.

The men are now receiving a lot of rum-today, which they carry in their water-bottles—a gift from Mr. Abdullah, the Comptroller to the Garrison, and when that is finished it will be succeeded by a gift from Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor & Co. of 10 dozen of whisky, as I consider I am justified in using it as I think best for the men.

My Quartermaster (Lieut. Wilson) has taken a great deal of trouble to get on the men's wishes as regards the extra in the way of food, tobacco, cigars, etc., and I think most people will agree that I am working and looking after the welfare of my men, and certainly do not object to any amounts of extras for them, if of the right sort and issued in a suitable way. But I think authorities wish to give stimulants, I am sure it would be best to give the beer to the men on their return to the afternoon. Every man has 1/6 of porter daily from the War Department Stores for one penny.

In all my arrangements for the welfare of the men, I have consulted the medical officers, who have given me every assistance.

My officers and men are working willingly and cheerfully, as any one can testify who sees them; but I say most emphatically that unless the inhabitants of plague-stricken houses are completely cleared out, the men and the plague are completely cleared out, and kept apart from the others; for about 5 weeks, and kept apart from the others; and unless the houses are aired and purified at such times as ordered by the Colonial Surgeon, all cockroaches being pulled down and not allowed to be put up again—the plague will go on all the summer, and our work and that of many others will be practically thrown away, as well as much money lost to the colony.

It is impossible to do all the houses at once, but certainly when clean houses where cases of the plague have occurred, every cockroach should be removed so as to prevent overcrowding and the recurrence of the disease. At present the people go back to their houses as soon as cleaned, so that cases of the plague occur frequently in the same house.

If isolation is carried out in airy matchless somewhere to the West of the town, I think the plague would gradually subside to see that the recommendations of H. E. the Major General Commanding the Troops has now been acted upon for reducing the number of men to be daily employed, giving them a day off and employing them in supervising instead of actually doing the work, leaving the latter to be done by Chinese labour under their supervision.

F. W. ROBINSON

Permit me, in conclusion, to add that from personal observation I am in a position to state the sick men were cared for in a thoroughly practical manner, the temperature being taken and recorded every four hours, and food being supplied at regular intervals. One of the crew was, in fact, "fold off" to attend to the sick day and night.

Yours faithfully,
ONE WHO WAS ON BOARD.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Occidental and Oriental Co.'s steamship *Oceanic*, Capt. Wm. Smith, from San Francisco, via Yokohama, with the American mails up to 8th May, arrived in the harbour last evening. We are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges for the subjoined telegram:—

London, April 28th.
The confederation of French, the Italian anarchist, which led to the arrest of Ferrarini, the "No. 1" of the anarchists of London, has frustrated the murderous designs of the anarchists against the detectives of this city who have been working up the cases against the anarchist leaders. The latter are panic-stricken. Six of them are known to have fled to the Continent, and two others booked passage from Liverpool yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 28th.
The *Harald's* Montevideo correspondent cables: The attack on the Portuguese transport, *Pedro Tercero*, by which Admiral da Gama and 252 of his men were rescued by a determined party of friends, which took place at 2 o'clock in the morning, amid dense darkness. The refugees on the Portuguese transport had been persuaded of the manner of the proposed rescue, and at the moment when the tug *Republic* was heard approaching, they seized the sentinels and bound and gagged them, thus preventing any alarm being raised.

In Gama was unwilling to board the rescuing lighter until after his men had preceded him, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends that it might be too late if he delayed. His friends, however, would accept no excuse, and, seizing the Admiral, they carried him and his staff to the lighter attached to the *Republic*. The officers of the *Pedro Tercero* only awoke in time to prevent the transfer of the balance of the ill and wounded. These comprised two officers, ten cadets, and several soldiers.

The whole of the rescued party, including Admiral da Gama, was thoroughly fumigated yesterday on Isla Flores, the quarantine station. The owners of the resulting tug, the *Republic*, were fined \$500 by the Government authorities for violating the quarantine regulations. Admiral da Gama has aged notably since the beginning of the Brazilian rebellion. His wounds will give him considerable trouble, but he now talks without difficulty. I saw a "miral da Gama" at the Marine Lodge building, and he told me he would give no thought to a continuance of the struggle in Brazil until his companions, who are now in the hands of the Portuguese authorities, are liberated. He said he would embark on the first steamer sailing for Lisbon, and personally appeal to the Portuguese Government in behalf of his companions. He will place himself, he said, in the hands of the Government until they are released. He says he and his men suffered much greater hardships while on board the Portuguese war vessels than during the whole time of the revolt against President Peixoto.

LISBON, April 28th.
The report of the escape of the Portuguese refugees who were on board the Portuguese warship *Mindeiro* and *Alfonso de Albuquerque* is confirmed. The Portuguese Government has chartered the steamship *Pedro Tercero* at Buenos Ayres to convey the Brazilian refugees from Punta Condy, Uruguay, to Ascension Island for transfer to the steamer *Angel* on route to Portugal. The Portuguese flag was already hoisted on the *Pedro Tercero*.

On learning of the escape of the Brazilians the Portuguese Government ordered the removal of the commanders of the *Mindeiro* and *Albuquerque* from their posts, and steps have been taken to try both of these officers by court-martial. When the *Conde* purchased the *Vigilante* it was announced that she would probably be being able to arrange a series of races and would be a competent deliverer. To-day George J. Gould, in speaking of the *Vigilante*, said:

"My plans as to the date of taking the yacht abroad and her movements when she gets there depends largely on the number of races I am about to arrange. I have written to several foreign yacht-owners, and within a month will know definitely what races I shall be able to go to. The date of taking the *Vigilante* will depend partly on this and partly on my securing a good sailing master. One thing is certain, and that is I intend to go into the sport in earnest, and will try to make as good a showing with the boat as possible." So far neither Hank Hall nor any one else has been engaged to sail the *Vigilante*.

The United States Grand Jury has before it a dozen cases of Chinese arrested for fraudulent evasion of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Inspector Schaff says an organized attempt was being made to defeat the law. The operations of the gang extended from New York to Havana, Cuba. He would not be surprised, he said, if a number of arrests were made within a short time which would implicate hundreds of criminals. Over 5,000 Chinese had been registered here within the last few months. Competent authorities estimate that at the outside there are not over 1,000 entitled to register, and the conclusion is that there has been more or less fraud practiced in the registration of all in excess of that number. The four-round contest to-night at the Grand Central Palace between Eddie Pierce and Walter Edgerton, who knocked out George Dixon in Philadelphia, was declared a draw by the referee, but Pierce had the better of it. It was a hustling battle throughout, with a great deal of clever work on both sides.

WASHINGTON, April 28th.
The Democratic Senators, who have been engaged in preparing a tariff compromise, have been considering the sugar duty to-day and decided, besides fixing a tariff of 40 cents, *ad valorem* on all sugars and one-eighth of a cent additional on refined sugar, to impose a further duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty to be allowed at Germany. This last provision is supposed to be aimed at Germany, where a bounty is paid on beet sugar.

It has been decided also to extend the time when the sugar schedule shall take effect until January 1st, 1895, which will insure the bounty under the McKinley law for this season's crop. It is understood these two propositions have been inserted in response to the earnest solicitations of the Louisiana Senators.

BREITEN, April 28th.
The *Carowitz* is expected here on Tuesday next en route to St. Petersburg, and he will probably stay in Berlin a few hours as the guest of Emperor William, whom he has invited to his wedding.

Inquiries have resulted in information to the effect that the German Government will under no consideration consent to any proposition which would diminish German influence in Samoa or elsewhere, and a change from the present attitude of the German Government toward Samoa would therefore only be in the direction of a German protectorate over the Samoan Islands.

On the other hand the German Government is willing to grant to the United States by treaty any demands which would secure to America her present commercial rights and standing in Samoa. This is the standpoint of Germany, and it is looked upon as involving the honour of the German Empire.

In pursuance of his plan to suppress extravagance among the officers in the German army, Emperor William has instructed the commanding officers to give permission to keep race-horses only to the most wealthy of the officers, and to suppress the custom according to which subordinate officers make expensive presents.

BOSTON, April 28th.
A dispatch to the local astronomers from Percival Lowell's Observatory at Flagstaff, A. T., announces the observation of the comet Gale by A. E. Douglas. The position in which it was seen is right ascension 6h. 30m., with declination of 33 deg. 30m. This is the comet which was first seen at Sydney, N.S.W., four or five weeks ago, and which astronomers have been expecting to appear in the northern skies. It has been so close to the sun and so low in the sky that until now it has not been seen by any other northern astronomer.

WASHINGTON, April 28th.
Citizen J. S. Coxey, commander-in-chief of the Good Roads Army of the Commonwealth, announced on his rickety wagon in the centre of Brightwood driving park, waving aloft his Alpine hat to one of the most cosmopolitan and extensive audiences ever gathered in Washington, announced this afternoon that the greatest march of the nineteenth century had been accomplished. Three hundred and fifty of miserably-dressed, w-e-gone, grumbling, out-at-the-elbow and wretched-looking specimens of humanity run-down-alike-headed, appeared in a wheezing apology for a band, plucked tents and stretched themselves in the sun. Thousands of the city turned out to make a holiday of it and inspect the curious aggregation.

In the centre of the half-mile race track flapped the canyons enclosure which enclosed the Commonwealth Army. Half-a-dozen weather-beaten army tents stood about with several covered with black-painted dabs of legends. A queer mixture of good roads and finance prevailed. The "great perchon horses" were tethered about the wagons. Near by were fastened two large American flags, and emblematical banners were freely displayed.

But the queerest sight were the men who had marched. They were the most unique and inexplicable aggregation ever brought together. Some of them were at work at the tents and wagons. Others curled upon the damp ground, munching great chunks of bread, and many were stretched sleeping in the sun with their heads pillowed on rolled-up coats. In the most pretentious tent, which bore the sign "Head-quarters," pointed across it, were found the leaders of the army, General Coxey and Marshal Brown. The Marshal busied himself in changing his buckskin suit for more conventional black cut-away, in preparation for the "incarnations services," which were about to begin.

Clothed in fashionable spring attire of a light drab hue and as perfectly correct trousers as could be seen on Fifth Avenue, with a cup of coffee in one hand and a boiled egg in the other, from which he alternately took refreshment and sustenance, sat General Coxey, who eventually addressed the meeting in the following strain: "This revolutionary spirit of 1894, making the money-lenders tremble now, Congress takes two years to vote on anything if left to itself. Twenty millions of people are hungry and can't wait two years to eat. Four million idle men for nine months—that's what Grover Cleveland has cost this country. [Great applause.] Sherman and Tom Reed have helped him, so the Republicans have not yet got the horse on the Democrat. If Congress knows what the people need and do not get, Congress is dishonest. We propose to give Congress the benefit of the doubt and show it the way out of the muddle." Coxey talked half an hour, bareheaded under the hot sun, explaining his bill for good roads, plenty of money and its companion piece, universal luxury, through non-interest-bearing bonds. Every thrust at the plutocrats was accompanied by the clang of the bell, and the crowd which listened was constantly charged, but altogether an attentive one.

Meantime the army inside the canvas had been disposing of a miserable meal. The men lined up before a commissary wagon from which squares of the bread, which they call "punk" was dealt out to them. This they took over to the camp fire, on which several buckets of unwhiting looking meat stew had been fixed. Each commissary wagon received a big spoonful of the stew on its bread, and they sat about on the ground gnawing this in a famished way.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28th.
The mail of Yozgat was found headed recently, and planned to his sleeve was a note, saying this was the first instalment of the Armenians' debt to Turkish officials. Yozgat had been one of the centres of persecution practised by Mohammedans upon the Armenians.

VIENNA, April 28th.
The express train on which Archduke Joseph was travelling from Buda Pesth to Graz was shot into yesterday. The bullet entered the compartment next to the one occupied by the Archduke. Nobody was injured.

LONDON, April 28th.
The loss of life by last week's earthquake in Greece is estimated at 400. There are 20,000 homeless.

Reports received from various parts of the country indicate that the earthquake shocks have almost ceased. The *Sportsman* publishes an interview with Corbett in regard to his fight with Jackson and the deposit recently made by Davies. He says the *Foxes* is simply bluffing. After the fight at Jacksonville, Davies, Brady and myself had a quiet talk, and it was understood that the fight with Jackson would not occur until autumn. I would not have come to England and mapped out a big programme if I had to fight a man in June, why he is not training instead of playing? Davies is simply bragging for advertisement. If Davies will make it worth while to close my engagements by making a small bet I will cut short my tour and fight Jackson when and where he likes.

SIGNS OF MUTINY IN INDIA.

Under the above sensational heading a cablegram dated London, May 6th, appearing in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, says: "One does not look to the state and civil *Spectator* for the abundance of sensational journalism, and therefore its grave announcement of belief that another Indian mutiny is close at hand will much intensify the growing feeling of alarm over the situation in the Asiatic dominions of the Queen."

After expressing great apprehensions, based on recent dispatches and private letters, the *Spectator* says: "It is all events, within the limits of possibility that within the next few days all questions which now interest the country may be swallowed up by the intelligence that we have, for the second time in the last half century, India to reconquer."

The fact is then recalled that next Thursday is the thirty-seventh anniversary of the fatal 10th May, 1857, the first day of the great mutiny—an anniversary that has never been forgotten.

The article continues: "May is the time for insurrection, the people believing that the heat provokes white men, and if a rising has been arranged it is during this month that it would burst out all over Northern India. Just at this time we appear to be receiving one of those strange warnings which have frequently preceded disturbances, and which in 1857 took the form of the distribution of 'chapatties,' little unleavened cakes. Through Behar and parts of the north-west they were distributed by unknown hands, received in silence as by men who understood what they meant, and passed on to meet everywhere with the same reception. This time it takes the shape of a patch of plaster mixed with hair, with which the trees of the endless mango groves have been secretly bedaubed throughout Behar and the provinces to the east and west. As in 1857, no one knows how this was done, though the number of persons involved must be great. The police, if they know anything, reveal nothing, and the people remain lost in that apparently impenetrable silence which, throughout Asia, when a dangerous incident occurs, means mischief. That silence implies and proves that if anything serious is intended the Hindus and Mohammedans will have no quarrel with each other, and will understand the national war equally well. The meaning of 'chapatties' as a signal escaped the Government officials in 1857 as the meaning of the distribution of plaster escapes them now."

The alarmist utterances of the *Spectator* are not without justification. There has been an uneasy feeling in Anglo-Indian circles for months. Many persons of high authority in India have been writing home that "the Rajin has been his hands full before long," and that "grave occurrences may be expected in the near future."

DREAMS.

I am inclined to be a firm believer in dreams. I will not say *visions*, because, as the old saying has it "seeing believing," and I have never been lucky enough to be favoured by a visitant from any other sphere, so my only knowledge in that way is second-hand. But far as dreams are concerned, I have had a great deal rather sad experiences myself, and thoroughly believe that they are more than "disordered visions of a fevered brain," or the outcome of a too rash indulgence in lobster salad for supper.

We have all, doubtless, experienced that rather odd sensation, coming in the middle of the night, of having been all night with some person or persons about whom we are anxious, or who are causing us trouble, and about whom we have cause to think a great deal. In reality it is not at all singular. Though our body is resting, our brain is still busy with those thoughts which have exercised it during the day, and which, even while asleep have still filled our mind, to the exclusion of all else.

I have had strange stories, too, of dreams, presentiments, what you will, where the loved ones of a house hold are separated from their family by land and sea, and how in times of danger, when death is sudden and distance great, mind—in a manner inexplicable to our mortal ken commences with mind, and the mother knows that her son is dead, or the wife that she is a widow, ere the dreaded, yet expected tidings come, and the first bitterness of bereavement is over before the message arrives. Perhaps you may think me too credulous, but I can assure you, connected with my own family which bridges on the supernatural, is this:—

My grandfather had a twin brother, to whom he was passionately devoted. Their love for each other was like that of David and Jonathan, "passing the love of women." The early part of their lives was spent together, and then my grandfather married and removed to another town, still not far from the one in which my great-grandfather lived. His twin brother, afterwards my grandfather's twin brother, who had been suddenly stricken down, in the prime of his manhood, with a fatal disease, no hope being entertained of his ultimate recovery. My grandfather had been his arrangements to leave his home and go to his brother's house. It was mid-winter, the weather was exceptionally cold, and it was freezing hard. That evening, as he was crossing the stream between his doorstep and the cab which was waiting to take him to the station, he was unfortunately slipped and fell heavily, breaking one of the smaller bones in his leg badly. Of course, leaving home was now a physical impossibility, and, with much regret, he was obliged to take to his bed instead of going to his brother. He grieved and worried him dreadfully to think that, owing to his accident, he would probably be unable even to see his brother again in this world or to bid him good-bye. Still, he kept hoping that his leg would mend sufficiently to allow him, with care, to be moved before very long. Such, however, was not to be the case, for, but ten days later, when his daughter (the aunt from whom I heard the story) came into his bedroom with his breakfast, he was calmly to her "It all over now, my dear brother, he died last night." My aunt, knowing that he had had no letter or telegram to acquaint him of the fact, was naturally much astonished, and asked him how he could possibly know for certain that her uncle was dead, especially as the last news they had had of him was more favourable. But my grandfather persisted that he was quite certain of it, because "he was as good as dead when he was in bed. In his memory had allowed his brother to come to him, and with him good-bye—that they had passed the greater part of the night together, and had said all they wished to each other, and had been permitted to take that farewell which, without spiritual aid, would have been impossible. Sure enough, about half-an-hour later a telegram arrived to say that my great-grandfather had died last night. He was concerned, I can only state facts, and am, of course, unable to account in any but a supernatural way for the occurrence.

My husband and myself have lately experienced what I think is, to say the least of it, a strange coincidence. Rather less than a year ago I left China, and have since been living in England. On the day of my arrival here, 15th Jan., I found a letter waiting for me from a certain Mr. X—who had given both my husband and myself a great deal of trouble one way and another, and was altogether our bete noir. The letter was a most unpleasant one, and resulted in giving me a great deal of worry and anxiety, as well as unhappiness, when I received it. I immediately wrote to my husband (who had remained in China), enclosing him the letter. Meaning he had written to me, and our letters crossed en route. His letter was dated 15th June, and ran as follows:—

"Yesterday I started off on-country in a houseboat, on an unpleasant excursion on business to the interior. As I have no one with me but Chinese, and am bound for a place where few Englishmen have been before, I thought it advisable to travel fully armed. Being tired out with the heat, I turned in early, taking care to put a loaded revolver under my pillow. I was

soon asleep, but not at rest, for I had an extraordinary dream, so real, so lifelike, that I could hardly persuade myself on waking that it was not true. I imagined you appealing to me for help, in the gravest possible distress, occasioned by the receipt of a letter from our mutual enemy, X—Feeling myself powerless to help you, for I imagined in my dream that you were in England, and that I myself was where I am, in this confounded country, I thought in my rage that I seized a pistol, vowing I would shoot the man who was at the bottom of all your trouble. With a start I awoke, at midnight, and found to my horror that I was sitting up in the cabin of the house-boat, with my finger on the trigger of my loaded revolver, within half a yard of my "boy's" head, who was sleeping the sleep of the just on the floor of the cabin. I shall be so glad to get letters from you telling me that you are safe and well, and have had none of the trouble about X—which my dream has led me to believe to be the case. I have never before put any faith in these visions of the night; but this one was so real, so vivid, that it has made me exceedingly apprehensive, &c.

When I received the above, it naturally struck me as being one of those odd—which for want of a better name we call—coincidences, for, allowing for the difference in time between England and China, the hour in which I received Mr. X's letter and that in which my husband had his disturbing dream were identical!

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne. MARTIN MILLS, M.D., &c., Stantbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—Advt.

Today's

Advertisements.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd inst. at 4 o'clock, at the CITY HALL, TO NOMINATE a MEMBER of the CHAMBER to take the PLACE of the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, in the Legislative Council, during his absence from the Colony.

By Order,
F. HENDERSON, Secretary. [645]

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 215.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up to NOON of FRIDAY, the 15th June, for the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of REMOVING ASHES from all Steamers in the Harbour during the year ending June 30th, 1895. The conditions of the grant can be seen on application at this Office.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Acting Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 30th May, 1894. [647]

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the 68th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held at EDINBURGH, on 27th March, the following results were reported:—

4634 New Proposals were received for £ 2,773,774

3980 Policies were issued for £ 1,760,886

The Total Existing Assurances in force on 31st November, 1893, amounted to £ 22,000,461

The Claims by Death or Matured Endowments amounted to £ 612,276

The Annual Revenues to £ 1,036,672

AND The Accumulated Fund to £ 7,915,375

As compared with last year these results show—

A REDUCTION IN CLAIMS, AN INCREASE IN REVENUE, AN INCREASE IN FUNDS, AND THE ISSUE OF THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW POLICIES

In the 68 years of the Company's history. Copies of the Annual Report will be available for circulation as soon as they come to hand from the Head Office.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894. [644]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC." The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signatures, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894. [643]

"SHIRAZ" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOREA AND YOKOHAMA. THE "SHIRAZ" Captain Shiro, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 12th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894. [642]

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

Captain Shiro, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 12th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894. [641]

Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,
CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—
J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD,
[622]

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES

The only remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venomous insects.

By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in a room before going to bed, PERFECT REST & UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED, as the fumes from the Cone drive away, destroy or kill all insect life, thus rendering Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their medicinal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odor when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance.

Manufactured Only in the Laboratories of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, ENGLAND.

Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers; and by A. & W. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.

SPECIAL MAKERS OF ARTICLES FOR LADIES' COMPLEXION

JAVA POWDER

SOLD EVERYWHERE. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY PUT UP IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLE.



12 & 14, Boulevard des Capucines, PARIS.

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ORIZA-POWDER

Rice Flower
MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME

L. LEBLANC'S
ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES, (FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 1ST).

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00
One person, per week.....25.00
One person, per month.....from \$70 to 85.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....from \$120 to 140.00

For further particulars, apply to MANAGER, Victoria Hotel, [625]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Parties prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours. Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643]

FUIYU HOTEL.

First and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor. [641]

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Underigned has always thought that such place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES for Dinner or Dinner—his Parties serving tables, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person.....\$35.00

Tiffin.....\$15.00

Breakfast.....\$0.50

Dinner.....\$0.75

Special Tiffins and Dinners served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor. [639]

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S 41 PILLS

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